

Printed and Published by
BARNEY & HUGHES.

OFFICE ON THIRD STREET,
Just inside, between Market and Jefferson streets—
next door—next door to O'Reilly's Telegraph
Office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
DAILY, per year, payable quarterly, - \$8 00
TWO WEEKLY, per year, in advance, - 4 00
WEEKLY, per year, in advance, - 2 00
[Subscriptions will also be received for any
period of time, at the above rates, when paid in
advance.]

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One square (10 lines) one insertion, \$1 00
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One mouth, without alteration, 5 00
Do, with alteration, 10 00
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One square, six months, without alteration, 12 00
One square, twelve months, without alteration, 18 00
Each additional square for six months, 7 00
One square, twelve months, 26 00
One square, six months, 20 00
One mouth, once a week, 26 00
One square, twelve months, renewable, not over
twice a week, 30 00
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once a week, 30 00
Each additional square for twelve months, 30 00
The above rates are to be paid in advance, and
semi-weekly, tri-weekly, or monthly, are charged \$1 00
per square for the first, and 60 cents for every subsequent
advertisement.

Advertisers from transient persons or strangers
always to be paid in advance.

All advertisements for charitable institutions, like
cooperatives, ward and other public meetings, and such
like, are to be paid half price.

Marriages and deaths are published as news. Obituaries
and funeral inviations as advertisements.

Subscriptions to the Louisville Daily Democrat, for the first
and second, and 124 cents for each continuation;

Subscription to the Louisville Journal, for the first
and second, and \$6 for each additional.

The privilege of yearly advertisers is strictly
imposed, and no one is allowed to be a regular subscriber;

and the business of an advertising firm is not considered
including that of its individual members.

All advertisements are to be paid in advance, without the
cost of the advertiser's own business—all ordered to be
published in a special manner, or on special days, must be
paid for at the regular rates.

No advertising is to be inserted gratuitously for
charitable or other societies, public institutions, or
companies.

Letters in all cases must be postpaid.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber informs the public generally that he
has removed his stock of goods to the store house
fully occupied by G. G. GOWDY, between Market and
Jefferson streets, and Fifth and Sixth, where he is prepared
to exhibit a general assortment of seasonable FALL
DRY GOODS, consisting in part in—

Black and White Rhine Silks;

Super black girded Silks;

Plaid and Rich painted Foulard Silks;

Black and White Cambric;

Rich printed Drapes;

Medium and Common Drapery;

French and English Mertins, all colors;

Spotted and Plain Drapes, all wool;

Black and Plain colored Gauze Plaids;

Black and White Cambric;

Black and White Drapes;

Black and White Drapery;

Pants, Cambric, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Fancy Cravats,

Hosiery, and every article in the Furnishing line, &c.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOY'S CLOTHING.

Clothing, Caps, Cambric, Trousers, andings of all kinds and qualities. Gentlemen visiting the city,
as well as our city and country customers, are respectively invited to examine our assortment. We can and will
have 25 per cent. "Small profits and quick returns" is our motto.

W'SUITS made to order on the shortest notice, at New York prices. Any style of fashion can be obtained at
our store.

J. K. WHELAN & CO.'S

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 444, NORTHWEST CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

EDWARD STOKES,

No. 445, corner of Main and Fifth streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Importer and Dealer in Saddlery Hardware, Harness Mountings,

Trunk and Coach Trimmings.

I AM now receiving my FALL STOCK, which will be the handsomest and best selected stock of GOODS in
my line that has ever before been imported into this market. I would invite my old customers and the trade
generally to call and examine my stock, which is all determined to sell at parckes that cannot fail to secure me
the confidence of our customers to our stock. My stock embraces the following articles:

Saddle Trees; Skirting; Riding Whips;

Bridle Leather; Moroco Skins; Rugs do;

Horse Skins; Patent do;

Stirrups; Blanket Cloths; Doings, Etc.

Cal: do; Harness Mountings;

Goat do; Buckles;

Threads; Plushes;

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, and Trunks.

JOHN WATSON,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE,

TRIMMINGS:

Manufacturer of Skirting, Harness, Bridle, Sole, and Band Leather; also all kinds

of Moroccos, Padding, and Seating Skins,

JOHN WATSON, No. 494 Main street, (north side) one door from corner of Fourth street. LOUISVILLE, KY.

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W. H. STOKES,

SUCCESSOR TO E. & W. H. STOKES, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE,

TRIMMINGS:

I WOULD inform the customers of the late firm and the public in general that I have purchased the interest of

my brother in the above business. I will continue the same at the established stand, and have made large

additions to the former's extensive stock, and shall continue to keep a superior assortment

of all goods embraced in the above brands of business.

Merchants and manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine my stock before making their pur-

chase, and all orders from a distance will be attended to as made in person.

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THE DEMOCRAT.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

HARNEY & HUGHES.

Office on Third street, East side, between Market and Jefferson, etc.

Our Carriers are accustomed to supply the Daily Democrat at 10 cents per week, payable weekly to the Carriers, or payable quarterly in advance at the Office. All subscribers by the year can avail themselves of this privilege.

Democratic Ticket, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.

THURSDAY, : : FEBRUARY 19, 1852

FOR SALE AT THE DEK.

Copies of the Daily Paper can be procured at the desk, with or without envelope, at 5 cents per single copy or 35 cents per dozen.

The board of regents of the University of Michigan have lately taken the professors of that institution in hand. One of the latter has been active in "the higher law party," and the board have determined to apply a higher law to him.

We know nothing of the merits of this controversy, but it is very unfortunate for a University to be mixed up in a political squabble of the sort. A man may plead conscience, which of course he must follow; but then, on the other hand, when his conscience becomes inconvenient to other people, he must take the consequences. A man must always enjoy a good conscience at his own expense, and not at the expense of others.

These professors and their friends will no doubt make the welkin ring with the cry of persecution and intolerance, the freedom of speech, and all that; but it's all astian. They have done the mischief perhaps by acting a part in consistent with their position.

They feel the love of freedom stirring within them to such an extent that they could not hold their peace, it was their business first to change their position, to resign their offices, and place themselves where they only would be affected by their action.

This anti-slavery fanaticism has injured colleagues very much in the western country. Some years ago abolition societies were formed in nearly all these institutions in the free States, and did nothing but evil. A college is the very last place where such a subject should be discussed; and men who must needs talk and act on the subject should free other people from all responsibility before the public for their acts, by taking a proper position.

INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERVENTION.—It's prudent not to commit one's self upon a question not before one. The case justifying the country to interfere by arms in a European contest has not yet happened; and men are liable to pronounce a very emphatic opinion which they may hereafter have reason to change. In these days of steam and telegraph events ripen fast. There is no telling what a year may bring forth. Europe is quiet by last accounts, but whether it is the settled gloom of a long night of despotism, or the silence that precedes the earthquake, remains to be seen. There is a general conviction that it is the latter. The condition of the old world, it would seem, can not remain as it is. France resembles a vast gunpowder magazine. A spark will set it off, and precipitate all Europe into the midst of a terrible revolution.

England evidently feels some apprehension of coming events. That country is a sort of half-way house between us and despotism. She has always protected political exiles, and thereby interfered with despotic operations on the continent. A general war upon her by the combined forces of the absolutists is not impossible. If they could bear her down, it would be our turn next; and the desperate struggle between republicanism and monarchy would be on hand. It may be a question sooner than we anticipate whether we shall not meet these despoils half way, and "carry the war into Africa." We are of opinion that the power of Russia and Austria and France should be kept at least on the other side of the British channel. We must keep up the half-way house. It is very useful now, and may be more so hereafter.

Our interest in this matter is not so apparent; but it may soon become so. Let us then make no hasty commitments against action.

There is a good deal of speculation about the political position of New York; and it would take a political wizard to guess out what that State will do this year. She has 36 votes to cast for President, but who will get them amongst the various candidates mentioned? It would be easy to tell who could not get them, amongst the crowd. Men might be picked out on both sides who would run a very slow race in that State; but what combinations could be formed for or against others, it will take New York politicians to figure out. These are the Albany regime, the nine millions, Greeley, Weed, Scott, and last, not least, Bennett. There is no telling what such elements will work out or work in, in November next. The State is generally democratic, or anything but conservative, but there are so many factions and interests that it turns support one side and then another, that it depends very much on noise and confusion who can get the vote of the State.

The British government has disavowed the conduct of the Prometheus. The administration acted promptly in the case, and have obtained an apology. An apology is better than nothing, but it is still avowed that the British have ordered their forces to protect Greystown during certain negotiations that are going on. What business have they with Greystown? We hope this matter is not to end here.

Our friend Walsh, of the *Sunday Varieties*, has on hand a pamphlet entitled *The Chthono-thermal Manual*, containing a list of the doses of the principal medicines, both mineral and vegetable, and most of latest pharmaceutical preparations, with the Latin, French, and German nomenclature; by H. G. Jones, a well known physician of this city.

OWSLEY COUNTY SEAT.—The vote for changing the county seat of Owsley, from Bonniville to Proctor, has resulted for the removal 424, against it 415. The number of assessed voters in the county is said to be only 735.

A convention is to be held in Nashville next March, to promote a direct line of railroad between Nashville and Lexington.

The gold medal presented to Mr. Clay is three and a half inches in diameter, and contains nineteen ounces of pure gold.

Professor Klocke's Speech at the Court House, Monday Evening, the 16th, Generation and citizens of Louisville.

Look at this, this is a great nation. I am conscious of my weakness, not being able to speak the language of this great country as well as I ought to do. I should not try to address you in English, if I did not know that there is a common language of all mankind, which everybody understands, even when it is imperfectly formed and pronounced. This is the language of the heart—the cry of hunger and misery which Europe sends to her sister America, and the appeal of the poor, bleeding and suffering humanity has the full right to direct a hand over one; their language has been understood much of late years, and consequently those names have increased to such an extent as to reward the labors of enterprise trappers.

There is a great and noble feeling now arising throughout the whole Union—the feeling of sympathy with the oppressed nations of the continent on the other side of the Atlantic—There is, especially, one nation which commands my deepest interest—I mean the people of Hungary. They are the guests of the world who is at this time the guest of the American people. They are awaiting his visit to your city.

You are preparing material aid for the war which he intends soon to re-commence against the gods and tyrants of his beloved fatherland. And you right to do, gentlemen, because the Hungarians are a brave and noble people; they have struggled to the utmost for their rights and for the independence of their government. Kosuth himself, declared in a German meeting, before he left for America, that he intended to make a new revolution for the freedom of Hungary; only he has acknowledged that great principle of solidarity between the nations, and he was promised, that whenever his sword will be victorious, he never will sheath it before all the neighboring nations are enjoying the same blessings of republicanism. He is the man to stand to his word, and I put a full confidence upon him as a true friend of my country. In this I am right, and I will say, that every dollar paid to the Hungarians, Fund, will be means for the freedom of the whole of Europe.

But it is not sufficient to attempt a revolutionary war only upon one place. The nation might act together at the same time, and when Hungary arises, when the barricades are built up in Paris, when Italy goes to conquer her national independence, then Germany also, must take her mighty sword in the same moment, and by her enormous military power, she must secure the victory. She needs means and material aid as well as Hungary and Italy; her need of men and instruction, for commencing the warfare at the frontier, and a perfect harmony of action cannot exist without the power of others.

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BEAVERS IN THE SOUTH.—A correspondent of the Natchez Free Trader, writing from Copiah county, Miss., says:

At the place from where I now write, a comparatively new branch of business has sprung into existence, viz: beaver trapping. Large numbers of beavers exist all along the swamp of Bayou Pierre, and one or two gentlemen have taken them in success. Mr. Anderson, within a few days, caught thirty-five very fine beavers, of them weighing about sixty pounds.—These animals are dug up in an immense tract of land, and their works are prepared with a care and strength peculiar only to themselves. They have not been hunted much of late years, and consequently those names have increased to such an extent as to reward the labors of enterprise trappers.

Dr. Guyott's Improved Extract of YELLOW DOCK AND BARN-PEARL.

SALEM, Mich., Oct. 6, 1851.

Mr. JOHN D. PARK.—*Dear Sir:* I am with pleasure gratified to inform you that I am able, through the agency of a skillful practitioner, to pronounce my disease to be of a very trifling nature, and that it will be cured by the winter. I have given to you a few symptoms of my present case.

At the winter of 1850, I was attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb. I was unable to get up without assistance of a skillful practitioner, who pronounced my disease to be of a very trifling nature, and that it would be cured by the winter. I have given to you a few symptoms of my present case.

At the winter of 1851, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1852, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1853, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1854, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1855, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1856, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1857, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1858, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1859, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1860, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1861, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1862, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1863, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1864, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1865, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1866, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1867, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1868, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1869, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1870, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1871, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1872, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1873, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1874, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1875, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1876, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.

At the winter of 1877, I was again attacked with a severe pain, which was gradually extending through the whole right side and leg; at the same time, a total prostration of the body, so that my leg had shrunk to about two-thirds of its common size, and I was unable to move a limb.</

THE DEMOCRAT.

THURSDAY, : : FEBRUARY 19, 1852.

THE river is falling slowly, with scant 6 feet water on the falls, through the Indiana chute.

AN interesting letter from our Texas correspondent will be found in another column.

THE Ball for the benefit of the Mechanic Fire Company No. 1, takes place at the Odd Fellows' Hall to-night. The most extensive preparations have been made, and the hall will doubtless present an array of beauty seldom witnessed. Tickets may be obtained from the managers, whose names are in another column.

CAPT. Briscoe, formerly of the Julia Dean, has purchased the Schuykill, and is giving her a thorough renovation.

BATES' Theatrical company left St. Louis on Tuesday evening, on the *Fashion*. They will arrive here this evening, and open at the theatre to-morrow night. Mrs. Farren and Mr. Jamison are among the company.

FOUR Massachusetts *negroes* were sold into perpetual slavery at Galveston, Texas, a few weeks ago, having been convicted of an attempt to abduct a slave. A planter of Alabama purchased three of them for \$1,000, and a Texan the fourth for \$355.

CRAZY TO GET TO CALIFORNIA.—On Saturday last the propeller *New York* intended to sail for San Juan, with passengers for California; but when just ready for sailing it was discovered that some one hundred and fifty persons had smuggled themselves on board. Capt. Baxter, upon learning the facts of the case, declined to leave until those who were not provided with tickets were removed.

AN "EX" in Luck. Hon. Isaac Holmes, lately a member of Congress from South Carolina, went out to California to try a streak of Luck. It seems that he struck a "rich vein" at a very early day. Soon after his arrival he purchased for \$10,000, and professional fees in the case, an interest in some valuable real estate in San Francisco. It was in litigation, but the supreme court of California has decided the case in Mr. Holmes' favor; and he is now actually receiving a ground rent of \$1,600 per month in advance; or an annual income, independent of his profession, of \$19,200. He rents the lots and the tenants build the houses.

ANOMALY.—Texas not only boasts of a rich soil, adapted to the growth of every variety of production—a mild and salubrious climate, and great commercial advantages, but she proudly points to the fact that her people will have no State taxes to pay for the next two years, her Legislature having just passed a bill giving to the different counties the State tax for 1852 and 1853, amounting to from \$300,000 to \$400,000. Besides, her circulating medium will be increased a million more, by the passage of a bill for the payment of the domestic debt.

DEATH OF RICHARD DOUGLAS.—Richard Douglas died in Chillicothe, Ohio, on Saturday last, in the 67th year of his age. The deceased was one of the pioneers in the State, generally known, and highly esteemed. He was a native of New London, Connecticut, and in the early part of his life a sailor, but he quit the sea, read law, and at his death, was the oldest lawyer in the Scioto Valley, except Judge Thomas Scott.

A convict named Lewis Snyder, made his escape from the Indiana Penitentiary a few days ago. On Sunday morning he was arrested in Cincinnati, but by some hocus pocus was released.

AT Marlborough, in Stark county, Ohio, a strong abolition community, William Anderson and Harriet Smith were married on the 15th inst. The former was of the black color, the latter of the white.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.]

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 2, 1852.

Messrs. Editors: The Indians of our frontier are once more in our midst, committing their worst kind of depredations, and plundering the country from one end of it to the other. On the *Cibolo* stream, within fifteen miles of this city—and it will be remembered that here is the headquarters of this military department—only a few days since, over two hundred head of horses were driven off, and two men killed. The soldiers were sent in pursuit, but returned in two days, having succeeded in picking up some of the horses that the Indians had left behind, I presume, because they could not drive them as fast as they wished to travel. The day previous to the taking of the stock from the *Cibolo*, another party of Indians stole all of the stock, cattle and horses and mules, from the *Leona*—among them, twelve mules belonging to Capt. Skillman, the El Paso mail contractor. Col. Lott, who lives near Goliad, on the San Antonio river, had all his horses taken five nights ago; and not one of the many parties of Indians that have been and are now down in our very midst has been even seen by any of the troops in this country.

The degradations that I have mentioned are only a few of the great many that have been committed on our borders in the past few months; but they are the last. It is impossible for any man living even in this country to come to any correct conclusion as to the quantity of property destroyed and carried off or the number of persons killed and carried into captivity by the Indians annually. The reason why it is so is this: from the San Antonio river to the Rio Grande, there is a vast territory, varying in breadth from one hundred and fifty to five hundred miles; and over all that extensive region, with the exception of a few settlements on the road to El Paso, and those on the Medina, within fifteen miles of here, there is not a habitation. No white man has yet dared on that land to make his home. Small parties of persons are constantly passing to and fro—for some trading purposes, others to look at the country; and often the Indians will surprise and kill them all. Months and months will pass away, and their friends will or can only guess what has become of them. Sometimes—often, in fact—the decaying skull and whitened bones of the skeleton tell the traveler, while they warn him to be on his guard, that *there was a white man murdered—there blood was spilled, that should stain forever the brows of those legislators of that government which has the means, but has ever refused to use it, to protect the citizens of this country.*

Now, why is it that this state of things is still permitted to be? For more than three years have such facts as these been constantly ringing in the ears of our rulers, but no relief has been afforded to the State. It would be useless for me to occupy your paper by laying down any plan to protect this frontier; for the proper mode has long since been recommended to the department by more able persons than myself; but it is so simple, I suppose that is the reason they will not adopt it. It would not cost more than about one-half the present amount expended to keep the force they now have ordered to Texas. I may in a future letter give you mathematical calculations to prove what I say, if you wish them.

I, as one of the citizens of this State, and as a citizen of the Union, call on the press to make these wise men at Washington know that humanity, justice, and economy call on them to properly protect this frontier. If the general government cannot protect us, let her give us our revenue and she may withdraw her army, and we will protect ourselves. Certainly she will acknowledge that she ought to do one of the two things.

Yours, TEXAS.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]

THE GRADE OF BROADWAY.

We have looked with a great deal of uneasiness upon the grade which was given this otherwise beautiful street, and which was accepted by the Council, and by which our city Engineers have been compelled to abut contrary to all his wishes, and contrary to the wishes of every body.

A grade of 4 inch in 10 feet, is entirely too small. The street should have been graded to a level with Preston street at that intersection; from that point a sewer should have been built to the creek, and the street should have been carried thence in such manner as would carry the water into the sewer at various points, and cross the creek, as we said before, at least 10 feet above its present level.

A portion of the money which was lost in the ruins of the fire at the corner of Sixth and Water streets was recovered yesterday.

EIGHTY-FIVE hogheads of tobacco were sold at the three warehouses yesterday.

THE fine steamer, Gen. Pike, leaves for St. Louis to-day. Passengers going that way should bear this in mind and be aboard in season.

THE swift passenger packet, Reindeer, Capt. Montgomery, leaves for New Orleans this evening.

ROBERTY.—A passenger on the Ben Franklin was robbed of \$100 yesterday morning just before the boat left.

We shall pursue this subject, as we think it may need further remark. RANDOLPH.

THE grand jury at New Orleans have prevented the sale of lottery tickets.

PROF. Kinkie left on the mail boat, Tuesday, for New York.

KOSSUTH leaves Cincinnati on Monday next for Madison, Indianapolis and Louisville.

Nearly every boat that passes down the river is heavily freighted with pork.

A large number of our merchants are now in the eastern cities purchasing their spring supplies of goods.

FATAL AFFRAY in Lexington.—We learn that an alteration took place at Lexington about 12 o'clock yesterday, between Jackson Shidell and his brother Robert, in which the latter was killed. We did not learn the particulars.

THE Misses Fox, the "spiritual rappers," are in Cincinnati. We understand that they intend visiting our city next week.

SEVERAL notorious thieves follow after Kossuth, and extract money out of the pockets of those who assemble to hear him.

THE Baton Rouge Gazette says that a bill will be shortly introduced into the Louisiana Legislature to close the mouth or Bayou Plaquemine.

NO WHERE has the value of property risen more steadily or more rapidly than in Detroit for the last five years. Lots which, five years since, could be had for \$2 per foot front, are now eagerly sought after at \$300 per foot.

IN the southern portion of Arkansas, near a mountain of iron, a mountain of emery or corundum has been discovered, equal, if not superior, to the Russian emery. In Russian emery, rubies are found; and that in Arkansas is of the same composition.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1852.

Messrs. Editors: I see it stated in several papers that Gov. Marcy will have the undivided vote of the delegation from New York at the Baltimore convention; but I am inclined to believe that is a mistake. Gov. Marcy will no doubt have the "barnburner" vote, so called; but there is a mighty division between these barnburners and the hunkers, who will be led in convention by Daniel S. Dickinson. Mr. Dickinson has sworn eternal enmity to Gov. Marcy, and the probability is that the hunker delegates, of which there are about twenty, will not vote for any candidate known to be the favorite of the barnburners. Such at least is the impression now prevailing in Washington; and the next hour may bring forth nobody knows. I should think, however, that the feud between Marcy and Dickinson is quite as bitter as that between the *barnburner* and the *hunker*.

Gen. Cass's speech on the non-intervention resolution of Mr. Clark, of Rhode Island, is a most learned and masterly production of the old chief, and was received with profound attention by all. The speech is full of wit, and I believe it will be remembered that here is a master-piece.

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The Falls of the Bounding Deer.

By ALFRED B. STREET.

[Concluded.]

"Pauvre demoiselle! and did she trouper him?"

"No. She was killed, and her lover had been detained in the chase, and he came afterwards and found her dead, as Mr. Paddock has just said!"

"Oui, oui, oui, me understand, he try to run away and fall down—me understand—oui, oui, oui—me understand!"

"No, no, Count, you are all wrong; he starved himself to death from grief for her loss!"

"Oui, oui, me understand; he try to run away—fall down—get no food in de roches—but he sing to keep courage up—oui, me understand—bootiful story, bootiful story, Monsieur Paydock! vrai bootiful indeed! He lay there long tems six, eight, ten days, you say, and den he sing, sing, sing, to keep courage up, for want of food! Bootiful story, bootiful story!"

Finding it was in vain to enlighten the Count, Annie gave over her task, and the Count kept repeating, as if to himself: "Oui, oui, bootiful story, Monsieur Paydock, bootiful story! bien bootiful story indeed! pauvre demoiselle! pauvre demoiselle! Joe—what you call it? She too good for Monsieur Took Ear. He run away—he fall down—he sing. She die to get rid of him. (Shrugging his shoulders and grimacing most laughably.)—He run away—he fall down—he sing! pauvre demoiselle!"

"I think he must have been crazy!" said Jobson; "not to eat when he could get a chance, and he hungry too, lying there a week or more; and only think, on the damp ground all this time. I wonder he didn't catch the rheumatism!"

"No crazy, Monsieur Jobson; no crazy! he sing to keep courage. I sing sometimes to keep courage up even I think of la belle France of Paris! Bootiful story, Monsieur Paydock! vrai bootiful story. Mooth oblige, mooth oblige!"

By this time the sun was setting, and the hollow was filled with sweet rosy light. Every leaf flashed, and the "Bounding Deer" was tinged with the beautiful radiance. Soon the light crept up, leaving the bottom of this huge rocky chalice in shadow, whilst the rim was compassed with rich brilliancy. The sun poured down one stream of glory through a cleft in the bank on side of this Titan Goblet, like the visioned future which glows before the sight of happy youth, and then vanished. The gold rim vanished also; still there appeared to be no disposition among the party to leave the scene. Twilight began to shimmer, and now the stars trembled forth from the dusky sky. At last night settled on the landscape, and the girls expressed a wish to see the hollow lighted up with torch-light. Scattering ourselves amongst the trees of the bank, some splinters of the pitch pine were procured, and matches kindled each splinter into thick crimson flame. I clambered up as far as the basin of the first "bound" of the "Deer," and looked down to enjoy the scene. Scores of dark red torches were flashing in every direction, disclosing faces, forms, water, trees and grass, in broken fitful glances and in the most picturesque manner.—Sometimes a deep light caught upon the edges of a hemlock, then upon the form of some graceful girl, then upon a huge rock, like the gleaming of stormy lightning, whilst the "Deer," bounded down, tawny as the shell of a chestnut. I looked at the basin at my foot. There were a score or tens of stars glittering there, but amidst them all was one large clear orb burning with pure and steadfast lustre. It was doubtless the star of Jo-que-yoh, and forthwith I named the basin the "Bath of the Star!" and the lower pool—oh, that shall be called "The Ladies' Mirror."

Soon after I descended and once more mingled with the party. Merry song and talk again winged away the hour, until a pale radiance on the highest cliffs gave token of the moon. Soon up the came—the hunter's moon! moon of October! and like a golden shield, impeded from the heavens. And how she kindled up the scene, that lovely moon of the hunter! And by her delicious light we left the hollow, put our steeds in motion passed through the meadow, skinned over the valley road, and then turned to the right, up the turnpike leading over the "Barrens," homeward.

How fragrant were the odors of the pine in the pure dry air, as we slowly toiled up the ascent of a mile towards the hut of old Gaunais, and then up and down over the hills, as the yellow bird flies, we travelled homeward. Past "Lord's Pond," through the turnpike gate, down the Neveris Hill, up the opposite one we went until we saw, gleaming in the heavenly moonlight, the welloomed roots of Monticello.

WALLACE Candies—We have his superior Candies received per Mail from him, 1849.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. William Turner retaining his interest, C. H. BENT, C. DUVAL & CO., W. M. TURNER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP—We have this day assented to with the party, and the business will hereafter be continued under the style and firm of BENT, DUVAL & CO.

WATCHES!—I have just received another supply of Watches. Those in a want of time pieces, Gold or Silver, open or closed, are to be had at a very reasonable price, all warranted to give satisfaction by

W. M. KENDRICK, Jr. Fourth st.

ENGRAVINGS—A set of fine French Engravings colored and black—historic, fancy, and in collections for study—just received and for sale by

EDWARD A. UL SEYMORE.

DAMON Rings—A large and beau- tiful assortment of Diamond Rings and Pins, in the latest styles, on hand and for sale by

HENRY FLETCHER.

LAMPS—A large assortment of Cornelius & Co.'s Solar Lamps, Wicks, Chimneys, Shades, Globes, &c., on hand and for sale by

HENRY FLETCHER.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS—The brothers are now ready to receive the full stock of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, FANCY and VARIETY GOODS, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c., which we have imported and arranged to sell at our low rates. We have a large and comfortable chamber in our city, and passing to sell what please call and compare our goods and prices before making their purchases.

EDWARD A. GITT, JOHNSON & CO., South Main st., between Fifth and Sixth, Use credit to prompt dealers and liberal discount on cash.

LOOKING-GLASS—I would particularly invite the attention of country dealers to call and examine my stock of choice Looking-Glasses, which is determined to sell as low as the lowest.

U. B. EVARTS.

H. C. BURKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, and Examiner to take Deposits for the county of Trigg, Cadiz, Trigg county, Kentucky.

EXAMINER to Legal & Co., Bell & Terry, Harvey & Hughes, Gen. Wm. S. Fletcher, and R. J. Rose, Louisville.

Jan 10 d/wm.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

AND REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

"No. She was killed, and her lover had been detained in the chase, and he came afterwards and found her dead, as Mr. Paddock has just said!"

"Oui, oui, oui, me understand, he try to run away and fall down—me understand—oui, oui, oui—me understand!"

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Reference for qualifications, &c., to the business office in Court Place, immediately in the rear of the Court House.

Mr 16 w/d/s/dy

READ THE FOLLOWING.

W. WALLER, who has engaged a good part of his time in the office of the State Auditor, and has been more or less engaged or more or less for years in the investigation of titles to land, &c., will attend more particularly to these branches of his business.

Reference for qualifications, &c., to the business office in Court Place, immediately in the rear of the Court House.

Mr 16 w/d/s/dy

JOSEPH MENDEL

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER, and Importer of English, German and French Jewelry.

WATCHES, from \$10 to \$100, and JEWELRY of all kinds, Market street, between First and Second, (opposite the Hotel) Louisville, KY.

All orders of repairing will be done in the nicest and best style, and at the shortest time possible.

Feb 3 d/wy

THE ONLY TRUE AND ORIGINAL INDIAN HAIR-DYE.

WARRANTED, with one application, to change gray, light, or red hair, to a handsome brown or jet black, and to give it a lustrous, healthy appearance, injuring the texture of the hair; the color is permanent, and will not rub, or soil the finest linen; if the dye is applied to the hair, it will not rub off, or wash out.

It is a frame dwelling house containing 4 rooms, a kitchen, a back room, a back porch, and a back yard, with a well, pump, and a small spring of water is near the door.

This is desirable property for one wishing a frame of this.

Call Mr. W. H. BROWN, 108 Fourth st.

Feb 10 d/wy

THE BIG GUN HAS BEEN FIRED!

Clothing for the Million.

AT WHALEY'S

United States Clothing Depot,

Northeast corner of Market in Third street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE have another large assortment of men's Ready-Made Clothing, for Gentlemen and Young men, in the Western country, and constantly add to our stock.

Feb 10 d/wy

REVOLVING, Diving & other PISTOLS.

DICKSON & GILMORE,

59 1/2 Third street, near Taylor, Louisville, KY.

IMPORTERS, manufacturers, and dealers in Firearm.

RECEIVED another large assortment of gent's Linen and Muslin Shirts, embracing every style, and size, made in the latest style and best workmanship. Price \$1.00 to \$1.50. We have a large assortment of ready made Shirts. Shirts are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, where they cannot fail to be suited. I have Shirts to fit the largest sized man in town, and to those who are not so tall as the dozen or single bottle, at the Family Medicine Store of NORTH & BURKILL, 80 Fourth st.

Feb 10 d/wy

30 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, containing 50 acres, is situated in Clark county, Indiana, 6 miles from Louisville, KY. It is bounded on the N. by the middle road leading to Charlestown, and is excellent land, 40 acres cleared, and all under good fence. There is a frame dwelling house containing 4 rooms, a kitchen, a back room, a back porch, and a back yard, with a well, pump, and a small spring of water is near the door.

This is desirable property for one wishing a frame of this.

Call Mr. W. H. BROWN, 108 Fourth st.

Feb 10 d/wy

EDWARD J. MARTIN & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 60 Main st., Louisville, KY.

N. B. Dealers in Fish of all kinds, and agents for the Hoop Cotton Yarns and Orlon Nails.

Feb 10 d/wy

CALL AT NO. 495.

THE undersigned would respectfully invite our friends and neighbors to call at our shop to see what they have just received.

They will be pleased to make a call to see what they have just received.

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